### CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

# INFORMATION REPORT

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ARMY review completed.

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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DUNTRY	USSR		DATE DISTR. 28 Feb. 1955	
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In Lenkoran'(N 38-45, E 48-50), most of the married officers of the 44th Border Guard Otryad rented their quarters and paid for these themselves. They were allowed to have all their dependents, i.e., wives, children, mother, etc. live with them. Married officers who served with komendaturay or zastavy were allowed to have only their wives and children live with them. All married officers at the komendatura and at the zastava had their wives and children with them; but, normally, the policy was to send only single officers to serve with zastavy. When officers lived with their dependents, they could draw the food supplies from the border guard troops but had to prepare their meals at home. Conscripted sergeants and soldiers were not allowed to marry; however, re-enlistees (sverkhsrochniki) were.

### Leisure Time

In Lenkoran', border guard troops, other than trainees, who received 24-hour passes could only spend about four hours of the 24-hour period in town. The rest of the time, soldiers were required to remain in the area of the 44th Border Guard Otryad.

3. At the zastavy, EM were entitled to two 24-hour passes a month. However, they were normally not allowed to go to nearby villages for the purpose of shopping, etc. Instead, they had to remain within 200 to 300 m of the zastava area. When they wanted to go farther than that distance, they had to get permission from the zastava CO and were required to go in armed groups of two or three. Normally,

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25X1

25X1

border guard troops were not free for more than one half to two hours a day. Officers could go freely wherever they wanted.

4. Only officers and re-enlistees were allowed to have civilian clothes in their possession. Officers and re-enlistees could wear civilian clothes off-duty but they only took advantage of this privilege in Lenkoran', never at the komendatura or the zastava. All restrictions and regulations with regard to visiting nearby settlements were strictly complied with because of fear of punishment. In addition, it took six hours to get from zastava headquarters to the nearest village and back and all border guard troops had been told by officers that, for a 24-hour unauthorized absence, troops could and would be sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment.

### Leave and Pass Policies

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5.	In the border guard troops, regulations did not provide for any leave for conscripts during their three years of conscripted service. However, on rare occasions, selected border guard troops received ten-day leaves for meritorious service, e.g., for catching illegal border crossers. In such instances, EM usually had a choice between a medal or a ten-day leave. Invariably, EM chose	· (
	leave in preference to a medalone EM who had caught three border crossers. For the first, he was awarded a	25X1
	had caught three border crossers. For the first, he was awarded a	
	medal, for the second he received a bonus of 75 rubles, and for the	
	third he received a ten-day leave. border	25 <b>X</b> 1
	guard officers received one months! leave a year and that re-	
(	enlistees received from two weeks to one month; all leaves were	
1	exclusive of travel time. they could go wherever they wanted in the USSR while on their leave.	25 <b>X</b> 1

6.		not more than four men could be away on a	25X1
	24-hour pass at one	time.	25X1

ations provided for this leave and the troops were told about it. Compassionate leave could be granted in cases of severe illness or death in the family but only if a written affidavit was signed by a doctor and endorsed and verified by the Military Registration Board (Voyenkomat). On receipt of this document, the zastava CO was required to request compassionate leave for the EM in question through channels from the otryad; only the detachment CO could grant such leave. The soldiers did not complain about the leave policy because a soldier was not supposed to complain about such things in the USSR for fear of being labelled an "enemy of the nation".

## Discipline and the Prevention of Drunkentess and TD

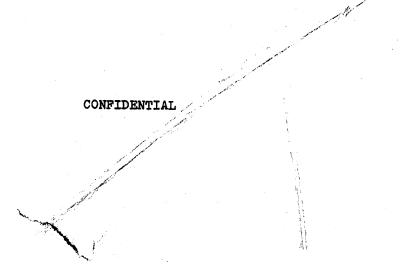
7.	Discipline within the zastava was generally good and orders were carried out; however, during basic training,	25X1
	discipline was severe. it could no	25X1
	longer be called discipline but rather "derisive or degrading treat- ment" (izdevatelstvo). Trainees, for instance, were not allowed to	1
	go to the latrine without the sergeant's permission and often had to undress within 30 seconds or be subjected to extra training.	

there was no guardhouse: however, the komendatura	25X1.
had one.	25X1
no members of unit were held in the komendatura	25X1
guardhouse. During service with the border guard troops, only	25X1
remembered one case of disciplinary action in which a border	25X1
guard soldier was involved. During the last days of border guard	
basic training in Lenkoran; with the 44th Borden Guard Others one	

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trainee wa sergeant,	s sentenced to thr the assistant squa	ee days of hard la d leader of his tr	bor for disobeying aining squad.	his
or EM dran not notice	k in Lenkoran', th	ev kept it under o	ess. When officer control so that it endatura, wodka was	Was
auses of	Dissatisfaction	• , ,		
iissatisfi	th ed with the condit	ne majority of bord ions under which to overload, lack of	ler guard troops we they served, such as free time, etc.	ere
)emobiliz <b>a</b>	tion Before the Er	nd of Normal Duty	<u>four</u>	
after thei	r arrival. Some of ey were being sent ted by border guar	t 15 to 20 were set of the soldiers wh t because of physic ed troops to the L	o reported for base of theme a few days to were sent home toal disability. The enkoran' railroad ter their arrival	ney sta-
Propaganda	. Against Desertion	<u>a</u>		
that dagar	tion was tantamous d by death before	nt to abving and t	y by political off hat the offense wo by a sentence of	NT0
Fraterniza	.tion			
authoritie interested the local although ( visited the Azerbaydz)	is. The local population was generally were allowed to setting the section was generally with the section of th	particular proble ulation, of the Mo with Soviet troops nerally forbidden to buy produce fro	the USSR-Iran bord m for the Soviet slem faith, was no . Fraternization to border guard tr m local peddlers w border guard EM of did not fraterniz	t with oops, ho
Relations	nip and Division o	f Power Between CO	s and Political Of	ficer
Outwardly		he troops, relatio	ns between command	
			political officer	5
were compositions.		from commanding c	fficers or other 1	ine
Measures	to Prevent Deserti	<u>on</u>		
border gu	and gasteva. it wa	s never mentioned	tion mentioned; at all.	
regulation	rder guard troops as provided for th	were the existing	of preventing dese and universally-kn serters, i.e., des	IOMD
or 25 year	rs imprisonment.			

Fri	ction Between Troops from Different Parts of the USSR
wer in mos	in the USSR, the majority of infantry troops e recruited from other Soviet republics. While in Lenkoran', among the infantry troops stationed in Lenkoran', there e several fights between soldiers of Russian origin, who were the minority, and those who came from other parts of the USSR, tly from Caucasian tribes or nationalities. Apparently, the hts were frequent and violent.
Foo	d Inadequacies3
the	the Chief Political Officer of  44th Border Guard Otryad, a lieutenant colonel  made a staff or inspection visit to  llth Border Guard Zastava. The political officer remained at zastava about 36 hours and spent the night there. He conducted
that not over the state of the	ined about the poor preparation of the food and about the fact the spring water, which was the only source of drinking water the zastava, became very muddy and dirty when it rained. The pecting officer reprimanded the Deputy for Line Matters of the h Zastava, a young lieutenant who had recently finished an un- ntified OCS, and then went in the 11th Border Guard Zastava com- nd with the lieutenant and a first sergeant, to point out de- iencies to them.  in the results. One of the two cooks, who was from Aserbaydzhan, replaced. This resulted in cleaner and better food. The sol- rs themselves did the necessary work to obtain clearer spring er by channelling the water over stones, etc. The entire zas- a was spruced up and looked much cleaner. On the other hand, lieutenant who was the Deputy for Line Matters, who had been s reprimanded, resented the fact that the soldiers had com- ined and became stricter and more exacting towards the border rd troops. He increased the setails and the work. The zastava however, retaliated by elegalating rumors to the effect that, the time of the forthopping bi-annual command inspection, which to take place in the apping of 1953, they would make a poor wing; this, of course, would be a black mark against the lieu- ant's record and might lead to his transfer or other punishment. erally, the EM were rather happy that the inspecting officer had rimanded the lieutenant.
was sho ten Gen	
was sho ten Gen	Comment: This area of Azerbaydzhan is rugged and sparsely- settled territory. The only populated places were small, widely- separated hamlets.
was sho ten Gen rep	settled territory. The only populated places were small, widely-

# CONFIDENTIAL -5 This in itself implies that the political officer was subordinate to the CO, at least in theory, a fact which was also implied by the political officer's official title of Deputy CO for Political Matters" (Zamestitelnachalnika po politchasti). However, in spite of all the aforementioned facts, the political officer was independent and not really subordinate to the CO because, at least at the zastava, he was of equal rank and because had never witnessed the CO actually 25X1 issuing an order to the political officer.



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